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MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII. WEDNESDAY, 12th. MARCH 1806. Number 1066.

Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made, to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of EDWARD PEARD, deceased, late a Cornet of the 7th. Regiment of Native Cavalry, to be granted to THOMAS PEARD, as Brother, and only next of Kin in India, to the said deceased.

FOWNES DISNEY, PROCTOR.

Madras, 7th. March, 1806.

Sheriff's Sale.

WALTER CAULFIELD LENNON,
Vers.—MUNNOORPETTAH VENGANAH CHITTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 18th Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground situate in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, No 40, Shunmogaroy Street, measuring in length from East to West 60 feet, and in breadth from North to South 45 & a half feet or thereabouts, being the property of the abovenamed Defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase, and the residue in 10 days, in default of which the Premises to be resold, and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon.

J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

Madras, 10th. March, 1806.

OLIVER COLT, J. BAKER, W. HART & CO
vers.—JOSEPH LAUTIER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 20th. Instant, will be Sold by Sheriffs Sale at his Office No. 1 Davidson Street Black-town, between 10 and 12 in the Forenoon, for Ready Money only, 11 Bales of Brown Salampores, being the Property of the abovenamed Defendant, and Siezed by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

Madras, 10th. March 1806.

POONJARY CONARY CHITTY.
Vers.—VIRAVA CHITTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 19th. instant will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises between 4 & 6 in the Afternoon One House and Ground situated in Mootal Pettah, No 75 Linga Chitty Street, measuring in [illegible] North to South, at the 78½ feet, and in breadth from North to South, at the East end 25 feet, and at the West end 22½ feet or thereabouts being the property of the abovenamed Defendant, and Seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per Cent to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase, and the residue in ten days, in default of which the Premises to be resold, and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon.

J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

Madras, 18th. March, 1806.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAS. RANKEN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 12th Instant,

AN Invoice of Ironmongery and Cutlery—a quantity of Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Book shelves—a handsome Bengal-built Palankeen.

AND

[illegible] OF OTHER ARTICLES.

[illegible] HORSES.

[illegible] be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAS. RANKEN,

On SATURDAY, the 22d. Instant,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

At Mr. T. UMPHERSTON's,

LIVERY STABLES, CHINADREPETTA,

THE FOLLOWING

ARAB HORSES,

Just landed from the Ship

LA FORTUNE,

FROM BUSHIRE.

A Beautiful BAY HORSE.
A Strong Handsome GREY Ditto,
A Ditto CHESNUT Ditto,
An IRON GREY Ditto,
A [illegible]ir of Beautiful Iron Greys, rising 4 Years Old, & extremely well matched.

☞ *They may be seen any time previous to the day of sale, at the Livery Stables,*

CONDITIONS OF SALE:—READY MONEY.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE, and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 14th. Instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

The undermentioned Articles

OF

FURNITURE,

ONE set of Black-wood Dining Tables,—Black & Teak-wood Side Boards—Black-wood Chairs, a Round Mahogany Clawfoot Breakfast Table— Black-wood Couches— a Wired meat Safe—Mahogany Writing Desks.

ALSO

A few Pieces of Northward Long Cloths, for Shirts—and a Corge of 20 Punjum Cloths.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 24th. Instant,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

THREE Single Pole Tents—two Captain's Marques—a Field Officer's ditto—a Baggage Tent.

ALSO

A Bay Bandy Horse, with a railed Bandy and Harness.

AND

A Strong Grey Cutch Horse.

OLD AND DECAYED

NAVAL STORES.

THE STORES Advertised for Sale at the [illegible] Office in the several NEWS PAPERS under the date the 12th. Instant, will be sold by MESSIEURS HEEFKE, FAURE & CO. on and after Saturday the 15th. March 1806, at my Office—the Sale to begin every day, at 11 A. M.

THOS. HOSEASON,
Naval Officer.

Naval Office, Madras, 28th. February, 1806

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

A FEW Corges of superfine broad and narrow Brown Nankeen, the former at 16 Pagodas, and the latter at 8 Pags. per Corge.

For Sale.

A HANDSOME Dark Iron Grey Saddle HORSE, rising five years of old, about fifteen hands high, warranted sound, and free from Vice, Price two hundred Pagodas, may be seen between the hours of 11 and 2 o'Clock, at Messieurs HOPE, GRIFFITHS, & WHEELER, in the Fort.

Madras, 12th. March, 2806.

NOTICE.

MY Wife CHRISTINA KIRAKOOS having lived separate from me for some time past, and leading a life very improper and not being agreeable to me.—I therefore give notice to the public in general, that, I shall not pay any debt of her contracting.

THE MARK † OF
MIGUEL KIRAKOOS.

Madras, 6th. March 1806.

Advertisement.

MR. ABICH, having seen his name inserted in the last Gazette, as a Witness to matters respecting Mr. Kirakoos and his Wife, begs to declare, that he signed merely as certifying the signature of Kirakoos, to an Armenian Writing. He knows nothing respecting the charges preferred by Kirakoos against his Wife, nor did he expect to see his name exhibited in a Newspaper.

For Private Sale.

BY JAS. RANKEN,

A FEW pieces of very handsome EUROPE CHINTZ, suitable for Couch Covers.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

ON THE PREMISES,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 12th. Instant,

At Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

AN Upper-Roomed HOUSE and GROUND, formerly belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Lathom, Esq. containing in length from East to West 39 & one quarter feet, & in breadth from North to South 28 feet, together with a piece of Ground adjoining, measuring in length from North to South 60 feet, and in breadth from East to West 40 feet; the Premises are situated in Maratta Town, in Perconah Maistry Street.

The Title deeds of the above may be seen by application to J. BURDEN, at his Auction Room.

CONDITIONS OF SALE,

Ten per Cent. of the purchase Money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the remainder in one Month, in Cash, or approved Bill, and in default of payment, the above will be put up again, and resold at the loss and expence of the first Purchaser, and the deposite forfeited.

Extensive Europe Investment.

JOHN BURDEN, most respectfully acquaints his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he is now receiving the well chosen and Extensive INVESTMENT of Captain C. GRAHAM, of the Honorable Company's Ship TIGRIS—now in the roads, and which will be exposed for Sale on Commission, at his Large and Commodious Rooms, situated in Davidson's Street, Tomorrow Thursday the 13th. Instant, consisting of the following Articles viz.

Claret and Old Hock from the Houses of Maxwell and Keys, and Urquhart and Robertson—Port Wine from Maxwell and Keys, and Kerr and Harper—Pale Ale in Cask, Hogsheads and Butts from Hodgson and Wellsted—Rum Shrub—Cherry and Raspberry Brandy—Jams and Jellies, and Brandy Fruits from Hoffman and Kings—Cyder and Perry—Oilman's Stores, consisting of—Hams, Tongues, Pine Cheeses, Pickled Herrings, Red Herring and Spiced Salmon in Jars—White Wine Vinegar—Mustard—Pickles and Sauces of sorts—Velno's Vegetable Syrup—Regimental Swords—Mens, Youths, and Children's Round and Opera Hats—Fashionable Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles—Hunting Caps—Bear Skin Tails—Fine Cassimere, from Bodley, Ettey & Bodley—Regimental Feathers—Boat Cloaks and Blankets—Silk and Cotton Hosiery—Patent Shot—Tar in Barrels—Sheets of Lead and ground and unground Lead.

An elegant assortment of cut Glass Ware, consisting of Lustres, Shades, Lamps, &c. &c. Telescopes from Dolland—Window Glass—Brass Locks and Padlocks—Elegant and Fashionable Coat Buttons—a few Boxes of Tin Plates—Morocco Leather, Red, Black, yellow and Green—Whips—Stationary and Books from Black and Parry—Perfumery—Dress Shoes from Hobbs—Silk and Satin Ribbons—French Lace—Ladies Opera Fans—Cambricks—Silk Braces—Ladies and Gentlemen's Leather Gloves—Mahogany Writing Desks—Fine Cutlery, from Savigny—a Mahogany Patent Water Closet, complete, from Foligham—Madeira, in Pipes and half Pipes, and a great number of other Articles.

N. B. The whole of which will be disposed of, for Ready Money, or Good Bills at One Month.

☞ *J. BURDEN respectfully hopes his Friends will not be offended in requesting* READY MONEY *—as he is under an engagement with Captain C. Graham to pay th[illegible]ds of the Sale, to his Agent.* CASH [illegible]

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS RIORDON, of Madras, Shopkeeper, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 26th. February 1806

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 13th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

ONE hundred and fifty Palmira Couplings, fit for the roofs of Rooms of different widths—Six Teak-wood Door Frames—& Ten ditto Window ditto, with Shutters Complete.

BY ORDER OF THE

EXECUTOR.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM.

On MONDAY, the 17th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF

A GENTLEMAN,

DECEASED.

HANDSOME PLATE,

CONSISTING OF

CURRY Dishes—four handsome Silver Vegetable Dishes, with Covers and Stands, Bread Basket, Candlesticks, Cruet Stands, Salvers, Pye Dishes, Large and small Beer and Sherbet Mugg, Gravy Pot, Tea and Coffee ditto, cases of Silver handled Table and Desert Knives and Forks, Table, Desert, Tea, Gravy, Marrow, Soup, Milk, Sauce & Celery Spoons, Scollop Shells,—Bottle Stands, Table Cross,—Toast Rack, Fish, Butter, and Cheese Knives, Salt Cellars & Spoons, Rice Dish, Toast Forks, Scewers, Milk Bowl with Cover, Sauce Boats, Sugar Pots with covers, Funnel and Strainer, Tea Box, Mustard Pot and Spoon, Table and Desert Forks, Silver Plates with handles, Butter Stands and Coolers, Egg Stand, Children's large and small Sauce Pans, Sauce Boats, Tea Pot and Mugg.

AND A FEW

PLATED ARTICLES,

ALSO

A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE

BOOKS,

Among which are the following,

VIZ.

Viner's Abridgement of the Law, 28 Volumes; Burn's Justice of the Peace, 4 Vols. Crown Circuit Companion, 1 Vol. Hurd's Horace, 3 Vols. British India analised, 3 vols. Indian Antiquities, 5 vols. Gentoo Laws, 1 vol. Hindoo Laws, 4 vols. English Liberties, 1 vol. Modern Gazetteer, 1 vol. The Bengal Directory, 1 vol. letter from Lord Melville, 1 vol. Baileys Dictionary, 1 vol. Guthries's System of Geography, 1 vol. Persian Dictionary, 2 vols. Proceedings of the Governor and Council Fort William, 1 vol. Board of Agriculture, 1 vol. East India Company, 1 vol. Map of Hindoostan, 1 vol. Smith's Essays, 1 vol. Walker's Dictionary, 1 vol. Latin do. 1 vol. Map of India, 1 vol. England Illustrated, 2 vols. Voyage of Nearchus, 1 vol. Colquhoun's Police of the Thames, 1 vol. Ditto's Police of the Metropolis, 1 vol. Asiatic Researches, 6 vol. Wallis on diseases, 1 vol. Roper on Revocations, 1 vol. Musselman Laws, 4 vols.—Euler's Letters, 2 vols.—American Farmer, 1 vol.—Smith's Report, &c. 1 vol. Fitzosborne's Letters, 1 vol.—Smith's wealth of Nations, 3 vols. Raynall's History of the Indies, 6 vols. Hurd on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Florius's Horace, 3 vols. Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. Pursuits of Literature, 2 vols. Godwin's Political Justice, 2 vols. Adam's Roman Antiquities, 1 vol. Taplin's Farriery, 2 vols. Moore's View, 2 vols. Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. Delolme on the Constitution, 1 vol. The Spirit of Laws, 2 vols. Asiatic Researches, 1 vol.

AND

A NUMBER OF OTHER BOOKS.

Catalogues of the above will be published and distributed.

CALCUTTA—12th. February.

AT a Meeting of the following Gentlemen, deputed on behalf of the ſeveral INSURANCE OFFICES in CALCUTTA, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration, the *moſt effectual means of preventing the return to India, of* BRITISH SHIPS *captured,* and carried into MAURITIUS, the facility of effecting a ſale of which, is conſidered to be a great encouragement to the enemy's cruizers:—

It is reſolved, from the date hereof, no ſhips which have been captured, & returned to India, *(re-captured ſhips excepted)* under whatever colours they may come, or hereafter ſail under, *and not on this day* furniſhed with a Britiſh paſſport, or other Britiſh ſea document, *from any of the preſidencies,* ſhall be Inſured by any of the Inſurance Offices in Calcutta—and this reſolution equally applies to the cargo, which may at any time be laden on ſuch ſhips, as to the blocks of the ſhips themſelves.

It is *alſo* reſolved, that no individual member of any of the Inſurance Offices which we repreſent, ſhall on any account, underwrite any private policy on ſuch *captured ſhips,* or their cargoes, intended to be excepted againſt, by theſe reſolutions.

ORDERED, that theſe Reſolutions be publiſhed *Three times* in the CALCUTTA and INDIA GAZETTES, and that copies thereof be tranſmitted *to the Inſurance Offices at Madras and Bombay,* with a recommendation that they ſhall adopt ſimilar reſolutions.

GEORGE TYLER, *for the Calcutta Inſurance Office, and for the Hindoſtan Inſurance Society.*
ROBERT CLINTOCK, *for the Aſiatic Inſurance Company.*
J. SCOTT, *for the Phœnix Inſurance Office.*
L. A. DAVIDSON, *for the India Inſurance Company.*
ROB. LAWSON, *for the Ganges Inſurance Office.*
J. M'TAGGART, *for the Calcutta Inſurance Company.*

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 12th. MARCH 1806.

ON Friday laſt arrived the Portugueſe Ship TRIUMPHO, left Liſbon, the 5th. October, and touched at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, which ſhe left on the 4th. of January; on which day, as the Triumpho was ſtanding out of Table Bay, a very large FLEET of Men of War and Tranſports hove in ſight from the Weſtward;—Altho' a part only of the Fleet was diſtinctly ſeen by the Captain of the Triumpho, he ſtates that he counted upwards of 100 ſail, of which ſix appeared to be Ships of the Line:—One of the Fleet, His Majeſty's Sloop L'Eſpoir, commanded by Captain King, (late Sir Home Popham's firſt Lieutenant) boarded the Triumpho.

The European Troops at the Cape, are ſtated as not amounting to more then 1300 men, 'tho the whole of the Forces, including the armed Burghers, and people of Colour, were ſuppoſed, but we think erroniouſly, to be 8000.

A French frigate, ſaid to be the Belle Poule, had ran on ſhore, and was totally loſt:—her Crew had joined the land Forces.

Admiral Linois, in the Marengo, was at anchor in Table Bay, when the Portugueſe ſailed.

His Majeſty's Ships DUNCAN, Captain Lord George Stuart, and LA PSYCHE, Capt. Wooldridge, have arrived at Trincomallie.

COLOMBO,—26th. February 1806.

THIS is give Notice, that the Box open at the Poſt Office for the Reception of EUROPE LETTERS will be ſhut on the 1ſt. of March, but that, any Letters written after that Date, will be forwarded to Galle from the Poſt Office, for the Purpoſe of Tranſmitting them to Europe by the Ships off Galle, as they will be authoriſed to Receive them as long as they Remain.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Johannes Tranchell Eſq to be Judge of the Provincial Court of Jaffnapatam.

George Luſignan Eſq to be Judge of the Provincial Court of Trincomallie.

LIST of Paſſengers proceeding from Calcutta to Europe, by the Indiamen lately deſpatched.

WALPOLE.—Sir John Anſtruther, Bart. & Lady Anſtruther—Captain Charles Stewart, and Mrs. Stewart—R. T. Farquhar, Eſq late Lieut. Governor of Prince of Wales iſland—Lieut. Colonel Mac Rae—Captain Carr, and Lieutenants Hamilton and Hatchell, of H. M. 76th. Regt. Lieut. Dickſon, of H. M. 8th. Regt. L. D. Mrs. Hannah Hudſon, W. W. Bird, Eſq of the Civil Service, *for St Helena,* Mr. N. Nugent, and Mr. And. Waddell.

LORD DUNCAN.—Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Goad, Samuel Davis, Eſq. and Philip Coales, Eſq. of the Civil Service, Lieut. Col. Broughton, Major H. V. White, Major R. Fraſer of the 11th. Regt. N. I. Capt. Lindſay, of H. M. 22d Regt. Captain Chiſholm, of H. M. 88th. Regt. Captain Skerret, and Lieut. Ship, of H. M. 76th. Regt. Captain Charles Grant, of the 1ſt. Bat. 23d. Regt. N. I. Lieut. Thomas Evans, of the 2d. Bat. 14th. Regt. N. I. Mr. George Penrice, Aſſiſtant Surgeon.

SURREY.—Mrs. Wordſworth, Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Fraſer, and Mrs. Barbara Lambert, James Wordsworth, Eſq. of the Civil Service, Wm. Harington, Eſq. a Civil Servant on the Madras Eſtabliſhment,—Lt. Col. Charles Fraſer, Lieut. Col. W. N. Baker, of the 2d. Bat. 19th. Regt. Major Richard Doveton, of the 3d. Rt. Cavalry, Major Thos. Marriott, Capt. J. A. P. M'Gregor, of the 1ſt. Bat. 2d. Regt. Captain Manſergh, Lieut. Bright, and Qr. Mr. Hopkins, of H. M. 76th. Regt.—Lieut. Edw. Tully, H. M. 75th. Regt. Mr. C. Young, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, H. M. 75th. Regt. & Mr. Robt. Knox.

LADY CASTLEREAGH.—Mrs. Daniell and Mrs. Swinton, Henry Chippendall, Eſq of the civil Service, Major F. A. Daniell, The Hon. Colonel Monſon, Capt. Young, Lieuts. Ferguſon, Croſſgrove, Torrens, Burgh, and Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon Davis, of H. M. 76th. Regt. Capt. Robert Swinton, of the 6th. N. Cavalry, Capt. W. G. Maxwell, Lieut. J. T. Dundas, of Artillery, Mr. W. Harper, Surgeon 3d Regt. Cavalry, Mr. Charles Wake, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, and Mr. Alexander Dunbar.

MARGARET.—Mrs. Eleanor Ferguſſon, Colonel R. Macan, Capt. Thos. Macan, 27th. Regt. N. I. Capt. S. Kelly, E. Regt. and Lieut. T. Scott, N. Infantry.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. John Oakes, Maſter Attendant at Tellicherry.

Mr. A. R. Mac Kenzie, and Mr. P. Whannell, admitted Cadets of Infantry on this Eſtabliſhment.

Lieutenant S. G. Maneſty, to be Adjutant of the 1ſt. Battalion of Native Infantry.

Mr. Surgeon Betty, to return to his duty on this Eſtabliſhment.

Mr. Fabricious Timon, to be an Aſſiſtant Surgeon on this Eſtabliſhment.

Mr. Surgeon Alexander Stuart, is poſted to the 20th. Regiment N. Infantry, vice Mac Morris retired.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. John Findal, Second Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circut, for the Diviſion of Dacca.

Mr. Chriſtopher Roberts, Third Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, for the Diviſion of Dacca.

Mr. Thomas Lenox Napier Sturt, Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut of the city of Moorſhedabad, and of the Mohauls adjacent to the City.

Mr. Robert Mitford, Regiſter of the City Court of Moorſhedabad, and Aſſiſtant to the Regiſter at that Station.

LIST of the Staff, Regiments, and Field Officers, employed on the Expedition under General Baird.

Commander in Chief—Major General Sir D. Baird, K. C. Deputy Adjutant General—Major G. Tucker.

Aſſiſtant ditto ditto—Captain Munro.

Aid-de-Camp to Sir D. Baird—Enſign Gordon, 3d. Foot Guards.

Brigadier-Generals.—Ferguſſon, Bereſford, Sir S. Auhmuty.

24th. Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel G. Macdonald, Majors Kelly, and Hicks.

38th. Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Vaſſal—Majors Borland and Nugent.

71ſt. Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Denis Pack—Majors Henry D. Rolley and Robert Campbell.

72d. Regiment—Lieutenant Col. C. Grant—Major J. G. P. Tucker.

83d. Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Joſeph Baird—Majors Thomas Beamiſh, and William R. Trottor.

BOMBAY,—26th. February 1806.

On monday arrived the Rodney, from Surat: Paſſengers,—Major General Richard Jones, Capt. C. B. Burr, Capt. Cooper, Capt. Atcheſon Lieut. E. W. Shuldham, & Doctor Inverarity.

On monday alſo arrived the ſhip Thomas Hinchman, Capt. Hodges from Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.—Ship La Fortune from Bombay, *Paſſengers,* Mr. Murray, and Mr. Carter,—Ship W. Bingham, from Coringa, *Paſſenger,* Capt. Hodgſon, 13th. N. Infantry.

CALCUTTA.—Arrived, February 24th. ſhip Scotland, from Penang—Daniſh ſhip Amazon, Rangoon, Khuſroo, and Sir E. Pellew, from Bombay,—General Welleſley, Capt. Ferguſſon, from Madras, and Euphrates, Capt. T. Roſs, from Buſſorah.

BIRTHS.

At Colombo, the Lady of Capt. Denoe, of *two children,* Boys;—and the Lady of Capt. Baillie, of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 4th. inſtant, in Blacktown, MRS. ANNA SETH, of the Armenian Nation; aged 48 years: a Lady of ſtrict Modeſty, Benevolence, and Virtue; ſhe was bleſſed with eleven Sons and three Daughters, of whom *five Sons and three Daughters ſurvive,* to lament her loſs: ſhe had the happineſs to bring up many grand children, and died univerſally beloved and regretted, by her family and acquaintance.

EUROPE MARRIAGE.

Mr. Joſeph Sale, of Biggleſwade, to Mrs. Ann Tibbals, of Potton, the diſparity of years, the inequality of ſize, as well as too rigid an adherence to New Market conditions, "*weight for age* and *age for inches*;" where at firſt deemed as inſurmountable barriers to the happy union; but each party producing an honeſt ſtatement, the account was amicably cloſed with the following equal balance:

	Stone.		Years.
Bridegroom weighs - -	22	Bride, aged	72
Bride - - - - - - -	7	Bridegroom	57
Balance - - -	15	Balance - -	15

LONDON,—October 4th. 1805.

It was ſtated yeſterday with confidence, that Earl Winchelſea is to go to Ireland, in the room of Earl Hardwicke.

Twelve thouſand tons of tranſports have been held by our Government at the diſpoſal of Ruſſia, and for the conveyance of her troops in the Mediterranean.

OCT. 2.—The 78th. Regiment, 1200 ſtrong embarked on board the tranſports at Portſmouth on Saturday; the 42d. were to embark yeſterday morning. They are going to Gibraltar to relieve other regiments that have been ordered to join Sir J. Craig. The 4[illegible]d. and 58th. regiments are on their road to embark for the Mediterranean.

The Foreign Legion in this country, which is 10,000 ſtrong, and conſiſts principally of Hanoverians, has received orders to hold itſelf in readineſs to march. It is ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Hanover, under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge.

The Earl of Hardwicke has finally ſent over his reſignation.

FROM THE FRANCFORT JOURNAL.

Jerome Bonaparte arrived at Paris on the 4th. October.

Letters from Venice of the 29th. September mention that the French troops in Naples have collected and taken a central poſition, expecting ſome attempt on the part of the Ruſſians at Corfu.

Stutgard, 10th. October. The main body of the army, at the head of which is the Emperor Napoleon, has now joined Generals Bernadotte and Marmont, and the Bavaro Palatine army.

Twelve Auſtrian Regiments have left Italy to reinforce the army in Bavaria.

Stutgard, Oct. 13.—We hear that there has been a very ſerious action between the French and Auſtrians near Ulm. The loſs in killed, wounded and priſoners, on both ſides, is very great within the laſt five days. Gunzburg is now occupied by the French.

October 9th.—Yeſterday and to day the center of the French army paſſed the Danube near Donawerth and went partly for Bargau, partly for Augſburgh. The Emperor Napoleon with all his guards was with this diviſion.

Augſburgh, Oct. 11.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived in this city yeſterday in this city at 9 o'clock. Prince Murat had been there from the day preceding, with a great number of French General Officers. All yeſterday we head a heavy cannonade in the direction of Burgau.

Stutgard, Oct. 14.—We have as yet no certain intelligence of what paſſed in the army ſince the 9th. The battle fought that day near Gunzburgh was extremely obſtinate and bloody. The French attempted to croſs the Danube at that point, and in ſpite of a murderous fire from the Auſtrian Batteries forced a paſſage, tho' obliged to ſwim part of the way. The action laſted till late at night. Prince Ferdinand was in perſon at Gunzburg, as well as General Mack. Before day light the Auſtrians evacuated the city, which the French took poſſeſſion of.

COUNTY DOWN ELECTION.

TO the GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, *and* FREEHOLDERS *of the* COUNTY *of* DOWN.

THE COMMITTEE who conducted the late Election for the County of Down, on behalf of the Hon. Col. *Meade,* think themſelves called upon to *undeceive* the Public, and to refute the aſſertions of Lord Caſtlereagh in his retiring Addreſs to the County. The Noble Lord ſays—"Upon a careful inſpection of the Regiſtry "of the County in its preſent moſt defective "ſtate, it appearing probable, that a majority "ſmall, certainly in itſelf, but nevertheleſs "ſufficient to determine the fate of the Election, was likely to remain on the termination "of the poll in favour of my opponent, I have "thought it due to the [illegible] of the "County, (under the advice of my friends) to "abſtain from giving them farther, and, as I "conceive, unneceſſary trouble on the preſent "occaſion."

IN Reply to which the Committee are of opinion, that his Lordſhip muſt have been egregiouſly miſinformed, or has merely ſeized on this as a plauſible pretext for retiring from the Huſtings, for they are prepared to prove that the Regiſtry of Freeholders was defective, to a much greater extent among the friends of Colonel Meade than thoſe of Lord Caſtlereagh—and that notwithſtanding ſuch defective or bad Regiſtries, had the County been polled to the laſt man, the majority inſtead of being *ſmall,* would have conſiderably exceeded the number of 437, which now appears, in favour of Colonel Meade, at the final cloſe of the poll.

Lord Caſtlereagh further ſtates it "to be a conteſt for "which the County at large were wholly unprepar- "ed," and that "he cannot but conſider the reſult, *as* "*the effect of circumſtances,* and by no means, as the de- "liberate deciſion of the County."

It is difficult for the Committee to aſcertain what the Noble Lord means by calling it a conteſt for which the County were wholly unprepared; but if he means, that the Election was ſudden and unexpected, ſurely that was a point as highly favourable to his re-election as it was otherwiſe to his opponent, and which he did not fail to take advantage of, (before it was generally known that he had vacated his ſeat,) by ſoliciting ſupport and obtaining promiſes from many reſpectable Freeholders, who, as they ſtate, had they been appriſed that any oppoſition was intended, would not have engaged themſelves to him, and by inſtantly expediting the Writ, and bringing on the Election, thereby evincing an intention of taking the County by ſurpriſe, and to preclude as far as in him lay, all poſſibility of a conteſt.

In conſidering the reſult, *as the effect of circumſtances,* and by no means as the deliberate deciſion of the County, Colonel Meade's Committee are ready to join Iſſue with the Noble Lord, for though he is ſilent as to the particular circumſtances, yet if any meaning can be put on this peculiar expreſſion, it can be no other than what the Committee apply to it, namely, the *unpopularity* of the Noble Lord, among *all ranks,* and perſuaſions of his late Conſtituents founded on *their juſt abhorrence of his unfaithful conduct,* as their Repreſentative, as alſo the great ſuperiority of property among his Opponents; theſe are circumſtances which muſt ever prevail, and on all ſimilar occaſions in future, as a natural conſequence, produce ſimilar reſults, and the Committee admit that it cannot be conſidered as the deliberate deciſion of the County, for the Noble Lord was fully convinced, at an early period of the Election, of its being more prudent for him to retreat, and abandon his pretenſions, ("*under the advice of his friends,*") than to perſiſt in a conteſt and come to a deliberate deciſion by polling out the County, which would have maniſeſted to the United Kingdom, his Lordſhip's *weakneſs,* and the very large balance in favor of Colonel Meade both in numbers and in property.

LONDON GAZETTE,—14th. September.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto James Roſs, Eſq a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Catherine his wife, only daughter and ſole heir of James Farquarſon, late of Invercauld, in the county of Aberdeen, Eſq deceaſed, his Royal licence and authority that they and their iſſue may take and uſe the ſurname, and bear the arms of Farquharſon, of Invercauld only, in compliance with an injuction contained in a Deed of Entail executed by the ſaid James Farquharſon.

LONDON GAZETTE, Auguſt 7.

Royal Engineers.—Major Gen. G. Mann to be Colonel commandant, vice D'Aubant, deceaſed.

Lieut. Colonel Charles Shipley to be Colonel, vice Mann.

Brevet Lieut. Col. John Mackelcan, to be Lieut. Col. vice Shipley.

Member returned to ſerve in this preſent Parliament. Town of Galway—James Daly, Eſq in the room of Dennis Bowes Daly, Eſq. who, ſince his Election for the ſaid town, hath accepted the office of Eſcheator of Munſter.

LONDON GAZETTE,—10th. Sept. 1805.

Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, Cornet William Powell to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Thoyts, promoted, Wm. Drake, gent. to be Cornet, vice Powell.

1ſt. Regiment of Dragoons. Cornet Paul Phipps to be Lieutenant, without purchaſe. Cornet Abiatham Hawkes to be ditto. Edward Jeffreys, gent. to be Cornet, by purchaſe, vice Eden, who retires.

2d. Ditto, Captain James Richmond to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Balfour, promoted.

7th. Regiment of Light Dragoons, George Warwick Bampfylde, gent. to be Cornet, without purchaſe, vice Rowley, who reigns.

13th Ditto, Samuel Charles Turner, gent. to be Cornet, by purchaſe, vice Turing, promoted.

21ſt Ditto, Captain Edward Collins, from the 91ſt foot, to be Captain, of a Troop, vice Brady, who exchanges.

23d Ditto, Cornet Charles Wm. Dance to be Lieutenant, without purchaſe.

1ſt. Regiment of foot Guards, Paul Henry Durell Burrard, gent. to be Enſign, without purchaſe, vice Lautour, promoted.

4th. Ditto, Lieutenant James Charles Edgell to be Captain of a company, vice Hopkins, deceaſed. Enſign W. B. C. Edgell to be Lieutenant, vice Edgell.

8th. Foot, Lieutenant George M'Donnell, from the 55th. foot, to be Captain of a company, without purchaſe. Lieutenant Wm. Robinſon to be Captain of a company, vice Scholey, deceaſed.

13th. Ditto, William Baily, gent. to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Maſſey, promoted.

38th. Ditto, Lieutenant Archibald Roſs, from the 20th foot, to be captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice Miles, promoted.

40th. Ditto. Lieutenant Edward Cole Bowen, [illegible] Half-pay of the 85th. foot, to be Lientenant.

46th. Ditto, Lieut. James Mory, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice Stephenſon, who retires.

58th. Ditto, Lieut. John Rolt to be Captain of a company, vice Sutherland, deceaſed. Enſign Francis Keane Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice R[illegible].

60th Ditto, Aſſiſtant Surgeon Peter M'Arthur, from the 72d. foot, to be Surgeon, vice Cathcart, appointed to the 72d. foot.

72d. Ditto, Surgeon Samuel Cathcart, from the 60th. foot, to be Surgeon.

To be Lieutenants, without purchaſe—Enſign J. Mc Neil, vice Metcalfe, promoted. Enſign —— Calder, vice Chriſtie, appointed to the 88th. foot.—Enſign John M'Rae.

93d. ditto—Lieut. Robert Deane Spreade to be captain of a company, without purchaſe, vice M'Leod, appointed to the 9th. Veteran Battalion.

It would ſeem to be the fixed intention of the Spaniſh Government to enter into a war with the United States, as one of the American gun-boats, [illegible] captured near Gibraltar, has been condemned for a legal prize.

A reconciliation is ſtated to have taken place between Bonaparte and his brother *Jerome,* on condition that the latter renounces his wife, and ſerves at ſea for a certain number of years, in expiration of his offence.

The reſpect with which *Gen. Moreau* was received in different parts of Spain, and particularly on his return from the Barbary coaſt, and during his viſit to the Spaniſh lines before Gibraltar, ſo ſtrongly excited the jealouſy of Bonaparte, as to induce an order to the French Miniſter at Madrid to require the General's immediate departure for America.

Don Jos. Cabrera, in the ſuite of the Spaniſh Miniſter in America, has been convicted at Philadelphia of forgery, and (being delivered up by the Ambaſſador) has been ſentenced to pay a fine of 2000 dollars, and be confined at *hard labour* for three years.

A very bitter publication appeared at Madrid, July 23, againſt the Prince of Peace. His Excellency has taken a magnanim[illegible] revenge on the author. He ſent for him, and gave him a lucrative ſituation, with [illegible] words:—Deſpair may have miſled [illegible] am convinced that the King wil[illegible] faithful ſervant."

Enormous ſums are paid in F[illegible] ſubſtitutes for the *Conſcripts*—[illegible] red with the means of the pa[illegible] all who are not rich muſt march, or [illegible] hundred guines and an annuity of twelve po[illegible] were offered in the beginning of Auguſt a[illegible] ris, by the ſon of *Hungenin,* a rich contr[illegible] and ſeveral others made ſimilar offers; b[illegible] being able to procure ſuch men as were app[illegible] ved by the Police and the Officers of the [illegible] tary Depot, they were rejected.

The preparations for offenſive operations [illegible] the Mediterranean, by Ruſſia and Great Britain, are upon the moſt formidable ſcale. The Ruſſian force in Corfu at preſent conſiſts of th[illegible] ty-five thouſand men, and forty-thouſand more are very ſhortly expected from the Black ſea.

The French Papers are unuſually reſerved [illegible] their communications reſpecting war; they neither exalt the ſtate of their own armies, nor [illegible] dicule and diminiſh the force of their opponents. They contain a long diſpatch from *Jerome Bonaparte,* the intended *High Admiral* [illegible] *France,* reſpecting his appearance before Algiers. *Jerome* will ſcarcely have another opportunity of indulging in ſuch a *promenade*. His narrative has no intereſt of any ki[illegible]

Our tars, in their familiar way, uſe[illegible] the gallant Earl Howe *Black Dick.* They [illegible] call the no leſs gallant Admiral Cornwal[illegible] *Blue Billy.*

LONDON—25th. September.

We copy the following from Bell's Meſſenger, of yeſterday. Our Readers will *believe* ſo far as *party & common* ſenſe may permit them.

"In regard to domeſtic intelligence; we have little to communicate.—It is ſaid that the late Cabinet diviſions at Weymouth have terminated in a reſolution to diſſolve Parliament.—*Mr. Pitt*, unable to proceed without aſſiſtance, and deſpairing of Lord *Sidmouth* or a coalition with the *Grenvilles*, is reſolved to put himſelf upon the country, and make trial of a General Election. This report is ſo generally believed in town that we attach conſiderable credit to it.

Preparatory to this bold meaſure, Lord *Barham* is to reſign the Admiralty to Mr. *York*, and Lord *Hardwicke* to be removed from Ireland.

Nothing is known of the Expedition; they have not yet ſtirred.—The troops are in barracks, and the Staff is not formed."

A bookſeller at Leipſic has advertiſed an engraving after the deſign of *Iſabey*, repreſenting the Imperial *Napoleon* in his coronation robes; and it is ſaid, that in the ſhort interval of a ſingle week, ſubſcriptions have been entered for 8,000 copies!—It was *Iſabey* who painted the pictue of *Bonaparte* in his retirement at *Malmaiſon*, which is eſteemed the greateſt perfection of his pencil, and the moſt accurate likeneſs of the *Emperor*, it is, as well by enemy as friend, univerſally admired through Europe.

Mr. *Turnbull*, the Author of a "Late Voyage round the World," has addreſſed to Government a plan for the eſtabliſhment of a proviſion colony at *Otaheite*, for the ſupply of our ſettlements in thoſe quarters, which are now ſo frequently expoſed to the horrors of famine or the gripe of extortion, for neceſſaries which an eſtabliſhment of this kind would bring home to their own doors.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

It is our purpoſe in the preſent eſſay to point out ſome of the leading errors which have been productive of ſo much misfortune to Auſtria, and which though partly remedied by the Archduke, ſubſiſt in ſome degree, and muſt be wholly removed before ſhe can look forward to permanent ſucceſs.

One of the greateſt errors of Auſtria in the laſt war was her neglect to provide a ſufficient body of Light Infantry: Her defeats in 1795, and 1796, her diſaſters in the Hereditary Provinces during the following year, her great loſses in the Priſons in 1799, the defeat at Zurich, and her innumerable overthrows in the mountains of Nice in 1800, are evidence of the errors of Auſtria in neglecting this ſpecies of troops. The Archduke *Charles*, whoſe talents as a General [illegible] checked in his progreſs through the mountains from the want of Light Infantry. He never heſitated to declare it, and his talents and aſſiduity have worked a remedy.

The Archduke has been long employed in forming a body of Light Infantry among the Hungarians and the people of the Southern provinces, and has at length ſucceeded in raiſing and diſciplining a body which may be oppoſed with confidence to the French *Tiralleurs*.

Auſtria has been guilty of another and no leſs fatal error. Notwithſtanding the example of *Laudon*, the Archduke *Charles*, and ſome of her other Generals, the ambition of Auſtria has been to act almoſt always upon the *defenſive*, whether her army were ſtationed in a chain of lines, or in poſts, or *cordons*. The uncertainty upon which point ſhe might ſuffer attack, compelled her to weaken herſelf upon every point. Her army was every where, but it was a mere ſuperficial ſcattering.

The Cavalry, which forms the chief part of an Auſtrian army, on account of this defenſive ſyſtem, was ſeldom of much uſe.—In reading a hiſtory of the variety of battles which Auſtria fought in the laſt war, we naturally demand where was that magnificent, powerful, and well diſciplined body of Cavalry which was once her boaſt? It exiſted under the beſt Commanders but it was ineffective from the ſyſteme of warfare which was purſued. The French avoided as much as poſſible the Auſtrian Cavalry.

Moreover, the cloſe order which the French Infantry obſerved, from which they muſt have departed, had they received inſtead of having commenced an attack, excited little apprehenſion of Cavalry, which is only formidable when Infantry is ill diſciplined, their ranks ill ſuſtained, or broken. But the ſyſtem purſued by Auſtria of acting on the Defensive, took from her every advantage of Cavalry. In all her battles we ſeldom hear of a rout; if her army is defeated it ſtill retires in rank and file; the ſoldier never forgets his diſcipline, but like *Cataline*, covers with his body when dead the ſame ſpot which he occupied in his ranks.

The ſyſtem of *Tiralleur* fighting, which the French purſued gave them every advantage they could wiſh over the *Automaton* armies of Auſtria. They turned the enemy's line; harraſſed him in the rear, were perpetually upon him in every direction, & if an Auſtrian troop, which was ſeldom the caſe, ventured an attack, the *Tiralleurs* were no longer ſkirmiſhers; they fell into the cloſeſt order, and the cavalry knew not how to break them—Scarcely any officer in a French regiment was upon horſe—The French acted among mountains, in fortreſſes and defiles, and they knew the ſuperiority of infantry in a campaign of this nature.

Yet the French never hoped to break the Auſtrian lines.—They followed a ſurer method; they picked out the men with the ſharp ſhooters, they weakened and defeated the Auſtrians without once coming to the bayonet—The Auſtrians left the field in the ſame order and rank in which they entered it, but they left it with diminiſhed numbers, and the ground and the honor was with the French.

This ſyſtem of warfare, and extended lines, the want of a ſufficient body of Light Infantry, and the employment of ſo great a body of Cavalry for the purpoſe of acting on defence, were among the chief errors of the late Auſtrian campaign.

But there was one of ſtill greater magnitude, and more fatal conſequence. We mean the practice of the Court of Vienna in interfering with the moſt ſcrupulous minuteneſs in all the operations of the campaigns, and regulating every petty movement in a *Military Council*.

Whilſt the Auſtrian Commander went into the field with a Magazine of Orders, the eſcrutoire of the French General was empty. He carried no others orders but to *give battle* without delay—He received no other diſpatches, but importunities for a *victory*.

The Emperor Napoleon has iſſued a decree, by which it is among other things ordered, that the 80,000 conſcripts, which, according to the arrete of the 17th. January, were to join the army; and the 30,000 which were to be called out when it ſhould be thought neceſſary to raiſe the war eſtabliſhment, ſhall be called out into active ſervice. The regulations for effecting this augmentation are very ſtrict, and are to be enforced by ſevere penalties,—even that of life itſelf.

According to accounts from Naples, the damage done by the late earthquake, amounts to 240 millions of francs.

AN INTERESTING TRIAL,

OLD BAILEY, SEPT. 23.

Charlotte Power, a lady of faſhion, was capitally indicted for *ſtealing* one pair of black ſilk ſtockings, the property of Henry Pearſon, privately, in his ſhop.

Thomas Leech, ſhopman to Mr. Pearſon, hoſier, in Oxford-ſtreet, depoſed, that on the 14th. of this month, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, the Priſoner came into the ſhop, and aſked to ſee ſome black ſilk ſtockings. He ſhowed her ſome that were embroidered, but ſhe did not ſeem to like them; and aſked to ſee ſome with laced clocks. Before he took down another parcel, he obſerved, that the firſt paper contained ten pairs of ſtockings. He then ſhewed her a parcel which contained 14 pairs of ſtockings, with laced clocks. The Priſoner at length, fixed on a pair, and aſked him the price of them; he told her 13s. 6d.; but ſhe refuſed to give ſo much; and offered *twelve* ſhillings.

One pair of ſtockings lay on the counter, next to one of the parcels; the Priſoner aſked him whether he had any with broader clocks? and, when he turned round to ſee if he could find any to pleaſe her, he ſuppoſed ſhe took this pair of ſtockings; when he turned towards the counter, he inſtantly miſſed them, but did not ſay any thing, leſt the priſoner, while his back was turned, had mixed them with the others. She again offered him twelve ſhillings for a pair of the laced ſtockings, but he refuſed it, and ſhe got up and went out of the ſhop, ſaying, ſhe thought ſhe could get them cheaper elſewhere. When ſhe was gone, he reckoned the ſtockings, to make himſelf certain; and, finding that one pair had been taken, he followed the Priſoner, and told her, he was ſorry to be obliged to detain her, but he believed ſhe had got ſomething about her which was not her own. She ſeemed much ſhocked, and ſaid, he muſt be miſtaken. He then deſired her to look in the tail of her gown, which ſhe had in her hand, and perhaps ſhe might find them; at the ſame time he took hold of her hand, and, in the tail of her gown, he found the ſtockings. He then brought her back to the ſhop, and delivered her into the hands of an officer.

The Witneſs was croſs-examined by Mr. *Knapp*, as Counſel for the Priſoner, in the courſe of which he denied that he had ſeen the Priſoner take the ſtockings (which would have done away the capital part of the charge), or that any other perſon in the ſhop could have ſeen her, though he acknowledged there were ſeveral there. He alſo ſaid, that it was impoſſible the priſoner could have taken them up in a miſtake, with the train of her gown, which lay on the counter the whole time; but acknowledged that the Priſoner had expreſſed great ſurpriſe, when he found the ſtockings in the train of her gown, and that, after denying her having the ſtockings, ſhe exclaimed, on ſeeing them, "*O God, ſo I have!*"

The Priſoner was then called upon to know if ſhe had any thing to ſay in her defence. She bowed in the moſt graceful manner, and ſaid, in a faultering tone, "*If your Lordſhip and the Gentlemen think proper, I will relate the circumſtances, just as they happened.*"

The Recorder ſaid, ſhe was perfectly at liberty to make her defence, and it was his and the Gentlemen of the Jury's duty to hear her.

The Lady then proceeded.—"This is the gown I had on me laſt Saturday week, when I went into Mr. Pearſon's ſhop (ſhe here produced a white muſlin gown, with a very long train). You ſee, Gentlemen, this is a faſhionable dreſs gown, and very long. I went into the ſhop *to buy a pair of black ſilk ſtockings*, as already ſtated by the witneſs. While I was examining the ſtockings, I *laid the train on the counter*, to prevent its being dirtied; and, after differing about the price of the ſtockings, I determined to go away, if I could not get them for 12s. as, in the courſe of my former dealings at that ſhop, I always got ſtockings *a ſhilling cheaper* than they at firſt aſked. With this reſolution I took my paraſol, and the train of my gown, off the counter, and went out of the ſhop, offering as I was going out, *to give twelve ſhillings* for a pair. I was ſurpriſed, and indeed hurt, when the witneſs followed me, and charged me with having taken a pair of ſtockings; however, to ſatisfy him, I inſtantly complied with his requeſt, and let down my train; to my utter aſtoniſhment, the ſtockings fell out. Theſe are all the circumſtances, and I have nothing more to ſay, than poſitively to affirm, that it was by accident I took up the ſtockings with the train of my gown; and to pray moſt fervently, that the light of Heaven may never ſhine upon me, if I have been guilty. As to puniſhment, to a woman of my character, that of being charged with a capital crime at this bar, is almoſt as great as any that can be inflicted on me."

Several very reſpectable perſons were then called, who had known the Priſoner for different periods of time, ſome ſince her infancy, and all of whom depoſed to her being a lady of character and reſpectability.

After retiring, the Jury, in about a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of—*Acquittal*.

It was with the greateſt difficulty the Officers could ſuppreſs the acclamations of joy which iſſued from the gallaries when the verdict was pronounced.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A provincial Print ſays,—"We are confidently informed on good authority, that the *little Phænomenon*, aged 7 years, and her ſix younger brothers and ſiſters, have entered into articles with the Manager of Drurylane theatre for the enſuing ſeaſon. The dry-nurſe of the youngeſt, we hear, is alſo engaged at a liberal ſalary.—Miſs M. is to make her firſt appearance in Iſabella in the "*Mourning Bride.*"

Every Nurſery is now converted into a Green-room, and inſtead of "See-ſaw, Margery Daw," or "Lullaby Lullaby, on the tree top," nothing now is heard but "To be or not to be," or "Angels and Miniſters of Grace defend us!"

A young lady of *riſing* talents and the moſt aſtoniſhing acquirements (juſt entering her 6th. year) was lately groſsly inſulted by the ignorant manager of a country theatre deſiring her to take the part of one of the babes in the "Children in the Wood:" "No" (cried the young Phænomenon, with great ſpirit) "Me wont—me ſhall be a Queen, me ſhall." The poor Manager finding he had quite miſtaken his *cue*, thought it prudent to put her name in the hand-bills in the part of *Roxalana*, in *Alexander the Great*, which character ſhe *repreſented* the night following with the greateſt *eclât*.

A young gentleman (who was juſt put into words of 4 ſyllables) lately made his entre on the boards of the *Belfaſt* theatre (that prolific nurſery of theatrical genius) in the arduous character of *Richard the Third*: no doubt was entertained of his ſucceſs, as he was thoroughly *read* in the part, and had every neceſſary repuiſite; very unluckily however he had not been apprized of the mode in which an audience teſtify their approbation, and on being ſaluted with a violent clapping on his firſt appearance, he ſuddenly took fright, and hiding his head in the Prompter's lap, ſobbed out that "the gentlemen and ladies were going to *whip* him."—A new rocking-horſe, and a pound of carraways and comfits were offered by the Manager to induce him to tread back his ſteps, but in vain; the young Roſcius was ſent to bed crying, and a grown gentleman was obliged to appear in his place on the ſpur of the occaſion, and ſolicit the indulgence of the audience, while he *read* the part.

It is with great concern we announce to the public that Miſs Little (the young Melpomene) was prevented appearing at the Edinburgh theatre, in the character of *Lady Macbeth*, by ſudden indiſpoſition.—We underſtand her complaint is the *Chin-cough*, which threatens to deprive the ſtage of one of its brighteſt ornaments.

LAW REPORT EXTRAORDINARY.

COURT OF PIE POUDRE,—6th. Sept.

BAKER *v.*——SEDUCTION.

It was an action brought by a ſhop-keeper againſt the Manager of one of the Fair Theatres, for enticing away and ſeducing his only daughter, *Miſs* Honoria Baker, and engaging her, without his conſent, as one of the performers in his company of tragedians. It appeared, by the evidence of the father, that the young lady had received a good education, but was paſſionately fond of the dramatic art; in fact, another *Hyppolite Clairon*.—She frequented private theatres, but ſo far was he from indulging this propenſity, that he ſerved her preciſely as that celebrated actreſs had been treated—he locked her up—his precautions were in vain—ſhe contrived her eſcape, but by what means he was at a loſs to conjecture. He ſought after her for ſeveral weeks, and began to deſpair of recovering her, when he accidentall heard ſhe was playing a principal character in the Defendant's company at *Bartholomew Fair*. He went and found her arrayed in the gorgeous coſtume of *Clytemneſtra*; and upon his inſiſting on taking her home, the Defendant interpoſed, and declared he had engaged her at a liberal ſalary, and ſhould compel her to fulfil her engagement. The Plaintiff attempted to uſe force, but he was ſoon overpowered, and he had no means of redreſs but an appeal to the *Court of Pie Poudre*. The complaint having been fully ſtated, the Defendant ſaid the young woman came to him in company with a young man, who profeſſed himſelf her huſband. He had no reaſon to doubt the fact, particularly as the lady's appearance evidenced her cognizance of *the pleaſures of Matrimony*. He engaged them both, and this, he ſaid, was the ſum and ſubſtance of his offence. It turned out that the *ſoi-diſant* huſband had been long a performer in the Defendant's company, and had a wife before; and it was inferred that the Defendant could not have been ignorant of this, and conſequently that he muſt have been participant in the ſeduction of the Plaintiff's daughter.

The Homage awarded the Plaintiff 5l. damages, and ordered the Defendant to reſtore the girl. The Defendant was obliged to comply with the conditions before he could be permitted to recommence his performances.

Jeremiah Nathan, a *Jew* boy, was indicted for feloniouſly *ſtealing* a certain *Performer*, called Punch. The proſecutor was the exhibitor of an ingenious *Fantoccini*, and having collected a crowd of ſpectators, was ſurpriſed at miſſing his principal character; ſuſpicion fell on the priſoner, and upon ſearching him, *Punch* was found in his pocket. In his defence, he ſaid he was only in fun. The Homage found him guilty, and was ordered to be impriſoned in the cage till the fair was concluded.

WAR-OFFICE,—2d. July 1805.

Regiment of Artillery—Lieut, Bernard Buſſmann, to be Second Captain, with temporary rank.

Dillon's Regiment—Major——Burke, from the *Auſtrian* Service, to be Captain of a Company, vice Renaud, promoted.

1ſt. Royal Veteran Battalion—Serjeant ——Bryſon, from the 34th. Foot. to be Enſign, vice Gordon, appointed to the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion.

2d. ditto—Lieutenant John Hepburne, from the 1ſt. Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice M'Bean, appointed to the 25th. Foot.

WAR-OFFICE,—13th. July 1805.

2d. *Regiment of Life Guards*—Major-General Charles Barton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by puchaſe, vice Buckley, who retires.

Major Rober Barton, from the 11th. Light Dragoons, to be Major and Lieut. Col. vice Major General Barton.

It is with great pleaſure we ſtate, that by an Order of Council, the pay of the *Lieutenants* of the Royal *Navy* is encreaſed to 8s. per day—and that of the *Maſters* to 12l. per month. The pay of the *Captains*, we underſtand, will ſpeedily come under the conſideration of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

LATE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

The public character of the Duke of *Glouceſter* is to be collected not ſo much from what he has done, as from what he has omitted. Attached to a life of quietneſs and regularity, from natural temperament, it can ſcarcely be accounted a mark of prudence in his character that he declined all political and ambitious contention for power in Government or place at Court. To the public he was chiefly known for that which throws characters of moderate rank and worth into obſcurity,—in a word, for abſtaining from every thing which could make him conſpicuous. But in private life he was eſteemed and loved; it was in this narrow ſphere he was alone ambitious to ſhine, preferring the mild luſtre of domeſtic virtues to every other ſpecies of glory.

His Royal Highneſs, as we have ſaid, avoided all interference in the intrigues of parties, or the agitation of political topics, thus affording an indiſputable proof of his affection as a brother, and his loyal and reſpectful attachment as a ſubject. The only inſtance, we believe, in which his conduct was, during his life, diſpleaſing to his *Majeſty*, was, on the occaſion of his marriage without his knowledge. The late Duke of *Cumberland* alſo married much about the ſame time, and under ſimilar circumſtances. Theſe marriages produced the Act for rendering the marriages of any of the deſcendants of his late Majeſty, other than the children of Princeſſes married into foreign families, without the conſent of his *Majeſty* and the Privy Council, under the Great Seal, null and void. They may, however, when arrived at the age of twenty-five years, upon giving twelve months notice to the Privy Council, marry without ſuch conſent, unleſs both Houſes of Parliament ſhould ſignify their diſapprobation of ſuch marriage by addreſſing his *Majeſty* againſt it.

The King, Queen, and the Princeſſes, laſt week honored Mr. Lancaſter, the founder of the School in Southwark for 1000 Poor Children, with an interview at the Lodge at Weymouth, and after minute inquiries into the nature and economy of his plans, began a Subſcription to enable him to extend their benefits to Village Schools for *Ten Thouſand Poor Children*. The King gave 100l. the Queen 50l.

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

OTIAM DIVOS ROGAT IN PATENTI, &c.

For *Reſt* the weary ſailor prays,
Long toſt on Ocean's *reſtleſs* bed,
When clouds obſcure the Moon's pale rays,
And ſtars a fading luſtre ſhed.

Not *Wealth*, in ſpendid pomp elate,
Nor young *Ambition's* towring creſt,
Can baniſh from the halls of ſtate,
The *harpy* of the human breaſt.

He's *truly* rich, whoſe frugal fare,
With ſome paternal token glows,
Nor FEAR, nor ſordid *Av'rice* dare,
To break the ſweets of his repoſe.

Man, in his giant efforts—DIES!
Toiling for honours and for pelf,
Where *other* ſuns gild *other* ſkies;
What exile can eſcape—himſelf?

Swift the light bark, the flying deer—
Sweep earth and oceans boundleſs plain;
But vying with the blaſt of *Care*,
The *tempeſt's* winged ſhafts are vain.

Philoſophy, can ſmile ſedate
On *paſſing* joys—nor ſtoops to ſcan
The moral myſteries of Fate—
Pure bliſs was never meant for *Man!*

MINE is the humble calm retreat,
That ſhuns the notice of the proud,
The MUSES make my leiſure ſweet,
And guard me from the joſtling crowd.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.—26th. February.

ON hearing ſome unexpected good news, ſuch an obſervation as the following is frequently made, "IT IS TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE." If the ſame ſcepticiſm be allowed in regard to very *bad news*, a ray of *hope* may be entertained that the affairs of the Auſtrians are *not* in ſo diſaſtrous a ſtate as our laſt advices from the Continent would ſeem to indicate.

That the whole of the Auſtrian army at Ulm has been totally deſtroyed is *incredible*; and the more we have conſidered the operations of the two hoſtile armies, prior to the 17th. and 18th. of October, (the days on which the deciſive actions took place) the more we are inclined to doubt the poſſibility of ſuch a misfortune. At all events, it is certain, that 12,000 Auſtrians, moſtly cavalry, followed by ſeveral frontier Regiments croſſed the river Iſer, at Munich, on the 10th and 11th of October, under the command of General Kienmayer, who had been driven from Donawert by Marſhall Soult, when his Column paſſed the Danube at that place. Kienmayer retreated towards Newperg and Ingolſtadt, where it ſeems he was joined by the Auſtrian detachments, who had evacuated thoſe places on the approach of the French, and Bavarians, under Bernadotte, with this re-inforcement Kienmayer's primary object was, no doubt, to rejoin the main body of the Auſtrians at Ulm, but finding that Murat and Soult had, with aſtoniſhing rapidity, poſſeſſed themſelves of both Banks of the Lech, that Officer's hopes of rejoining the Grand Army were fruſtrated; he had therefore no time to loſe in retiring thro' Bavaria towards the Inn, where he might reaſonably expect to join the Ruſſians under Kutoſow.

Unfortunately Kienmayer fell in with Bernadotte at Aicha, an action enſued, the details of which are not known, though it muſt have ended to the diſadvantage of the Auſtrians, ſince Kienmayer on the 10th. (the day after the action,) precipitately croſſed the Iſer at Munich, and on the 11th. he was followed by ſome Auſtrian frontier regiments—they were purſued by Bernadotte, who entered Munich early on the 12th. and ſent on the force under his command in purſuit of the Auſtrians.

According to ſubſequent advices, however, from Stutgard, dated 16th. Oct. Bernadotte had withdrawn his head-quarters from Munich to Weilheim, with the view no doubt of cutting off the communication with the Tyrol, ſo that it is not poſſible that Keinmayer could have been prevented from effecting his retreat; the preciſe number of troops he had with him is not known—tho' they may reaſonably be eſtimated at 24.000 men.

The Continental Journals mention, that he croſſed the Iſer with 12,000 cavalry, on the 10th. and that he was followed on the 11th. by ſome frontier regiments. Suppoſing the definite number to be 3. it will give 12,000 men; becauſe each Auſtrian regiment of infantry has a firſt battalion of grenadiers 600 ſtrong, and four other battalions each 900 ſtrong. BONAPARTE, with 3 Columns of 90,000 men, proceeded, it is ſtated, in a letter from Ratiſbon, dated 16th. Oct. in the direction of Paſſau and Straubing, *in ſearch of the Ruſſians*, leaving Munich with 80,000 poſted oppoſite to the Auſtrians at Ulm.

The Auſtrian army after the ſeparation of Kienmayer's diviſion, probably conſiſted of about 60,000, and 12 Regiments had left Italy to re-inforce them. D'Avouſt had been detached to cloſe up the defiles towards the Tyrol for the purpoſe no doubt of oppoſing them. This was the ſituation of affairs according to the laſt accounts, and it is not probable that the 60,000 Auſtrians at Ulm could have been annihilated by the 80,000 French under Murat.

Operations of the Armies in Germany, from the 24th. September, to the 14th. of October laſt

Marmont, with the Gallo-Batavian army croſſed the Rhine at Caſſel and proceeded to Wurtzburg, in Franconia, where he effected a junction with the army from Hanover under Bernadotte, which on the 27th. September had joined the army of the Elector of Bavaria conſiſting of 26,000 men, and commanded by General Deroy.

On the 2d. of October, this Gallo-Bavaro-Batavian Force left Wurtzburg and marched towards the Danube; meanwhile the French army under the perſonal command of BONAPARTE had croſſed the Rhine in five columns, commanded by Marſhals D'Avouſt, Soult, Ney, Lannes, and Prince Murat; the firſt operation of theſe columns was to take up a poſition on the river Neckar, which was effected in a very maſterly manner.—D'Avouſt, who had paſſed the Rhine on the 26th. of September at Manheim, proceeded by Heydelberg to Neckarelz: Soult, who had croſſed the Rhine, the ſame day on a bridge thrown over it at Spire, puſhed on to Heilbron.—Ney alſo threw a Bridge over the Rhine at Khel on the 25th. and proceeded to Louiſberg, where Bonaparte arrived, the 2d. of October:—on which day another important movement of the French army was effected.

The three columns under Soult, Ney and Lannes, advanced by different routes and formed a juction at Nordlingen about 27 miles N. W. of Donawerth, at which laſt place there was a good bridge over the Danube, and a valuable Auſtrian depot of proviſions.

On the 5th. & 6th. of October the Auſtrians deſtroyed all the Bridges eſtabliſhed on the Danube between Ulm and Neuburg; incluſive of that at Donawert, the Arches of which they *battered down with artillery*, leaving General Kienmayer with a conſiderable force poſted in a Wood between Donawert and Kaiſersheim, for the purpoſe of protecting the depot at the firſt mentioned place.

On the ſame evening a diviſion of Marſhall Soult's column arrived at Donawert and poſted itſelf on a mountain called Schellenberg, and ſpeedily re-eſtabliſhed the bridge, under the protection of their artillery—Gen. Kienmayer thought proper to retreat with his diviſion, compoſed almoſt entirely of Cavalry, towards Neuberg. On the 7th. of Oct. Prince Murat with the reſerve of Cavalry croſſed the Danube at Donawert, and immediately attempted the paſſage of the Lech oppoſite to Rain.

The Auſtrians who defended it were forced to retire, upon which Marſhall Soult proceeded on the 8th. to take poſſeſſion of Augſburg and Landſburg ſituated on the ſame river, which were conſequently evacuated by the Auſtrians, who now began to concentrate their forces towards Ulm, for which purpoſe 30.000 were withdrawn from their advanced poſitions, and encamped at Weiſſenhorn.

On the 8th. of October Prince Murat, who had put himſelf at the head of a ſtrong body of dragoons, intending to cut off the communication between Ulm and Augſburgh, met at Wertingen a diviſion of Auſtrian infantry ſupported by 4 ſquadrons of the Cuiraſſiers of the regiment D'Albert; the whole of which he immediately ſurrounded, and when Marſhall Lannes brought up his column of French infantry, the Auſtrians were attacked upon all ſides; they defended themſelves for two hours with great gallantry and *thoſe that remained alive* viz. 3000 infantry and 120 of the Cuiraſſiers were taken priſoners together with 80 officers, 8 Standards and 7 Cannon—These Auſtrians were 12 battalions of grenadiers who had been detached from the army in the Tyrol to the aid of that in Bavaria.

The latter only took three thouſand priſoners, but as the whole were ſo completely ſurrounded and made ſuch a *gallant defence*, it is but too probable that the reſt of theſe brave men (4200) fell on the field or battle.

On the following day (9th. October,) a deſperate attempt was made by Marſhall Ney to paſs the Danube at Guntzburg about 12 miles E. of Ulm, he ſucceeded but with a very *heavy loſs*.—The Archduke Ferdinand and general Mack, by their preſence, encouraged the Auſtrians to make a reſolute defence—the latter were however obliged to give way, (with the loſs of 1000 Priſoners,) to ſuperior numbers, and allow the French to take poſſeſſion of their dearly bought advantage—Marſhall Ney did not remain at Guntzburg, but evacuated it the ſame day, directing his march towards Mindleheim which is very near the Auſtrian Lines, and the occupation of which would, it was ſuppoſed, unavoidably lead to a general action.

On the 10th. and 11th. of Oct. ſeveral Auſtrian (frontier) regiments alſo paſſed through Munich, with the whole of their [illegible], ammunition, ſtores, &c.—The Auſtrians could not have been very cloſely purſued, as it was not till the break of the following day that the enemy entered Munich—they arrived however in ſufficient time to take many of the Auſtrians priſoners. The French Chaſſeurs did not ſtop one moment at Munich, but rode through it at full ſpeed, and they were followed by ſeveral diviſions of French and Bavarian cavalry, Infantry and flying Artillery.

Generals Bernadotte and Wrede arrived at Munich at noon and were received with the livelieſt demonſtrations of joy;—Marſhall Soult after having taken poſſeſſion of Augſburg proceeded on the 11th. October towards Landſberg, where he found the Archduke Ferdinand's own regiment of Cuiraſſiers, who were making forced marches to Ulm with 6 field pieces, which together with 60 wounded they were obliged to leave in the hands of the enemy, and to ſave themſelves by a precipitate flight to the Tyrol.

Marſhall Soult on the 12th. marched towards Minningen, and Marſhall Ney who had occupied Mindelheim alſo advanced towards the Auſtrians, ſupported by the Reſerve of Cavalry under Murat—the whole of which amounting to 80,000 men, placed themſelves directly oppoſite to the Auſtrian Line, the leftwing of which was poſted at Ulm and the right at Memmingen.—While the French were ſtrengthening their poſition on the Right Bank of the Dauube, the Auſtrians extended their line on the left bank.—On the 13th. and 14th. of October numerous detachments croſſed the Danube at Ulm and took poſt at Goppingen. &c, &c.

On the 14th. of October the French put all the *Surgeons* at Augsburg & the neighbourhood in requiſition, a proper prelude to the *dreadful actions* that were to take place on the 17th. and 18th. following.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of the commencement of this ancient Carnival of *John Bull's Family*, the Lord Mayor proceeded in the uſual ſtate to Smithfield, to proclaim the opening of the Fair. The recent *veto*, announced in his Lordſhip's proclamation againſt the uſual divertiſements, had excited much ſadneſs, mourning, and murmering, amongſt all orders of the *Mobility*, who were ſorely aggrieved on hearing that their old and favourite ſyſtem

" *Of midnight ſhout and revelry,*
" *Tipſey dance and jollity* "

was to be deprived of its moſt delightful attractions and changed into a mere tame, ſpiritleſs, and undiverting mart for toys and gingerbread. The Lord Mayor, it ſeems, never conſidered what a great diſappointment his proclamation would cauſe to the *Majeſty of the People* in this great and refined Metropolis, or what an immenſe number of reſpectable mummers, monſter-mongers, pickle-herrings, ſharpers, charlatans, impoſters, pickpockets, and other *facetious* Gentlemen and Ladies, it would tend to drive from their lucrative purſuits—and what impediments it might ultimately cauſe to the profeſſional occupation of *Jack Ketch*, and the population of *Botany Bay*.

The great performers of all deſcriptions, who have been rehearſing for the laſt month the moſt hideous grimaces, active feats, and diverting tricks that ever aſtoniſhed the beholders, were on their way from every quarter of the country deſerting fairs, wakes, and horſe-races, and converging in their caravans towards Smithfield, as their common centre of attraction, when the fatal placard arreſted their progreſs, and damped their hopes. *Mr. Punch*, that celebrated *wooden Roſcius*, was on his rout from Brighton, where he has been ſome time combining his exertions with thoſe of the *Donkies*, to amuſe the faſhionable world; but was ſuddenly checked by the civic Manifeſto. Their *Tigrine* and *leontine* Majeſties from Exeter 'Change, with his *Serene Highneſs the Elephant*, and all the illuſtrious quadrupeds of that court, felt much diſappointment on the occaſion, and ſcarcely could be pacified by all the tender aſſiduities of Mr. Pidcock.

But what was the joy diffuſed throughout the deſponding multitude yeſterday, when the Lord Mayor, on opening the fair, explained that after the interment of the illuſtrious remains of that Perſonage, whoſe death is the preſent cauſe of general mourning: the feſtivities of St. Bartholomew might be revived in all their glory, at the ſame time with the other public amuſements.—"*Vivant gin and gingerbread!*" All was joy again. The fair commenced with a copious and general diſtribution of nuts, of all the different flavours and compoſitions announced by their venders as the favourites of His Majeſty, and the different branches of the Royal Family; with ſeed cakes, plum pudding hot, lolly pops, and other delicious ſweet-meats. The gingerbread was *gilted* over with copper leaf, in the higheſt ſplendour; the oyſters were fat, cheap, and exquiſite; & the *Sauſages* conſidering the preſent high price of Cat's meat, were not only large and delicious, but ſold at the *moſt reaſonableſt* prices, and were ſwallowed by the Majeſty of the people with the higheſt reliſh and avidity.

There is no truth in the report which has been circulated of the death of Lieutenant Col Cuyler, of the 3d. Regt. of foot, at Alderney

On Sunday afternoon, Brigade Major Sabine of the guards, after taking his morning ride, returned to his lodgings at Walmer, went into his apartment, took a loaded piſtol and blew his brains out. No cauſe as yet can be aſſigned for this raſh act. He was a brave officer, and eſteemed by all around him, from the general to the private. He married the daughter of the late Admiral Paſley, by whom he had one infant ſon.

It is ſuppoſed that ſome French Officer of rank in this country will be committed a cloſe priſoner to the Tower, as a repriſal for the detention of Captain Wright in the Temple at Paris.

In our father's days we were content, when we wanted to make a purchaſe of any neceſſary or ornamental article, to go to a *Shop*, or at moſt to a *Warehouſe*. Now, our attention is daily ſolicited to *Magazines* of patent pills, or to an *Emporium* of patent perukes.

Nothing, ſays a Letter from Margate, "can exceed the gaiety of this place.—Saturday's packet brought 130 paſſengers. Tomorrow we are to have a *Donkey race*; twelve are already entered, *to be rode by Ladies*; the prize is a ſilver bowl."

Exciſeman's Dog.—On the firſt day of partridge ſhooting, an exciſeman, in the neighbourhood of St. Andrews, ſallied forth with the intention of committing great havoc among the winged tribe. He was long unſucceſsful; at laſt, his dog made a keen and ſteady point—the piece was cocked—the exciſeman advanced—the game did not riſe—and advancing the ſportſman diſcovered, with delight, that it was not a covey of patridges, but ſeveral ankers of gin which his ſagacious dog had pointed at.

Advertisement.

LETTERS AD COLLIGENDA of the Eſtate and Effects of JOHN ABERNETHIE, late a Surgeon in the Service of the Hon. Company, deceaſed, with his Teſtamentary Writing annexed, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Regiſter of the ſaid Court, purſuant to the Act of the 39th. & 40th. years of his preſent Majeſty, Chapter 79th. Section 21ſt.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are required to pay the ſame to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 26th. February 1806.

Fourteenth Asylum

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

NINETEENTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

THURSDAY, the 6th. March, 1806.

Nos. 945 3636 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each

No. 1783 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

31	64	89	117	332	326	360
441	468	913	549	849	557	1958
1050	1811	1767	1004	1805	1715	1995
1376	1817	1581	1218	2711	2168	2310
2872	2831	2676	2901	2206	2001	2388
2171	2545	2752	2251	2529	3952	3066
3747	3884	3476	3985	3906	3241	4215
4372	4670	4768	4224	4385	4878	5076
4508	4105	5647	5791	5639	5291	5895
5549	5754	5180	5033	5371	5927	5604
5928	5576	5533	5120	5653.		

HEEFKE AND SON, AGENTS.

TWENTIETH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

TUESDAY, the 11th. March, 1806.

No. 2070 being a Prize allotted laſtday firſt drawn Ticket, 5000 Star Pagodas.

No. 3695 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 2370 5489 5557 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

16	229	388	377	445	600	799
594	833	930	927	760	691	794
1357	1103	1477	1359	1007	1666	1984
1702	2024	2190	2149	2651	2651	2994
2055	2162	2282	2159	2093	2971	2502
2795	3253	3604	3843	3775	3549	3929
3019	3997	3593	4369	4504	4590	4026
4262	4391	4061	4560	4727	4651	4524
4212	4319	5542	5165	5085	5121	5614
5318	5764	5589.				

HEEKFE AND SON, AGENTS.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, IN POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY.